AN ACTOR'S ADVENTURES.

HALF AN HOUR IN WALL STREET WITH ME, JOSEPH K. EMMET.

fis Mysterious Friend in the Standard Then. tre-How he Capineed on Englishman for London Bla Extraordinary Adventure in Colombias, Obio-Peter Off from the Singe.

We described into a Wall street office on Tavalor cocking financial information. The satised by a well-knot gentleman wearing a mes, the had a dark gray eye, conf-black argo, snowy harris. The stranger was Introthe For but so changed from ble usual apa the sings that the oldest theatre would hardly have recognized him. After figuring concerning the price of Government ende and opportunities for investment, conup a incidenta connected with we said, "that you recognized personal friends purquet of the Grand Opera House on Monday might. It was done so naturally and y that only the ones saluted seemed to

"Yes," Fritz retilied; "in small theatres I recgale his face of nearly every personal acture that works itself into the performance so leftly that it is not detected by the audience In a great theatre like the Grand Opera House, or the faces of the spectators are biurred by the strong light, and, with rare exceptions, I re culz the faces of those nearest the at two or three years ago. I saw every friend's face after the performance began the sentered the door. One gentleman, in mar, I can never forget. He attended the ce every night up to the close of my nent, buying his ticket regularly at the ent buying his ticket regularly at the , and seating himself in the parquet. By came in after the curtain was up. knew his name, and never saw him it the theatre, but I shall remember as long as I live. I began to anticise coming every night, and once assumering down the asis quite unsive said, Ah V and bent my head. He curned the saids, and sat down, but the guidence observed it. After that thim every night, Sometimes it would such expressions as 'Ah, you do me such expressions as 'Ah, you do me ecognition, and to me it was the most insident of my ebgas ement. At times set o address a friend in the andlenes sary but irresistible. Last night my ight of Wallstreet occupied a box on of the stars. I was singling the Alpine into up. Climb up. I and marching up the star, benting a drum. You've character. As I faced about near bex I looked him full in the face last. They caught the point at everybody eise supposed that it was the play. ever find any difficulty in capturing thenes?" we asked, "Once I was ran engagement at a London theatre, A

reasion. The audience reared with a net a muscle of his face moved, at me like a Gorgon. I was nettled, rmined to capture him. I did my size he sat narthaly turned toward as est of to-attons with the coldest or out farily read on his features; in his with I expected something you know, but this is perfectly extent ny paint and made no seems it to capture him. The audience in it and became deeply interested. Withelmina Strauss, and filled it to the grotesqueness, but the fellow sat valone state entirely unmoved. Ap ce a stone statue entirely unmoved. Appropriation would jetch him. And so the it, some of it was paper. But my share of receipts was more than \$500—that is, for each of the gross preceipts at the box office, and I played to over 2,000 people in London. The managers had been reprinted in the samiles and inner share and the entry in infraince maintees, but with not much ease. Joe Jefferson, P mann Thompson, some of the big stars had gone through the and the audiences had been so small thay had shied, and refused to take any share the more than the audiences had been so small thay had shied, and refused to take gate. The money had been returned a tox offles, and the disappointed fleke ors had denarted determined never again to allow a matthe in Coumbus. The afternoon one was at its lowest ebb when I struck less amounced a matinee. I went to the same of the clock that ternoon and found my party skylarking behind the curtain, in their y-has sains. Looked out in the auditorium, re was just me man in the theatre. He sait bees in the pariget, It was as much as field to outline him in the darkness. I controlled by the control of the manager told me to remain his money and close the theatre. No, won't, I said, I have never disappointed dience when I in woter and I don't trolled so now. We'll play or him, I went the paragot, introduced myself to the man banked him for his attendance. I told him

search and in Columbus. The afternoon of the same and is consisted in the leavy. It was a first amounted a mattace, I won't to the anterior of an interior of the control in the same and a mattace, I won't to the active to control and found my sky arking being the current in, in their axis sky arking being the current in, in their axis sky asking being the current in, in their axis sky asking being the current in, in their axis sky asking being the current in, in their axis sky asking to contain in the theatre. He was been in the brighter box office. Dot that man axis sky asking the brighter box offices, but that man the properties of the contain in the bright in the man and the same an scannel the performance was resumed with as sum in revers as though there were a thousand diames in the house. But he had an eye is beeness. He sent word to the newspaper printers and half ad zen of them arrived in lime for the last act. No actor ever received better howspaper criticisms. Some of them were over a couper mine in the addition and the was the owner of a couper mine in the addition was the owner of a couper mine in the addition was the owner of a couper mine in the addition and two was the whole company a banquet at the leading had. He enterthined us as handsoning as we had enterthined him, and we start of with nutural regrets. Just a year afterward with nutural regrets and nutura

SALT LARE CITY, April 3,-Thirteen thousand Mrsus were in the big Tabernacie this afternoon. Garge Q Cannon declared that the Mormons were loyal, and washing the Cannon declared that the Mormons were loyal,

RESISTANCE TO HIGHER RENTS. Proposing to have Rents Settled by a Con

The committee of twenty-one appointed at the recent anti-rent meeting of the Socialistische Arbeiter Partel, at the Germania Assembly Hooms, conferred yesterday afternoon at Stuy-vesant Hall with delegates from the various branches of the party. Mr. Ernst Schmidt was Chairman, Franz Leib Recording Secretary, and Meyer Souvenfeld Financial Secretary. It was then announced by the committee ap

pointed to secure the cooperation of the Irish Land League that such branches of the League as had been visited had promised their support to an Anti-Rent League, Michel Schnefer, Meyer Schoenfeld, Isaac Bennett, James Ryan, and Samuel Schinkowitz were appointed a committee of five to draw up a circular setting forth the purpose of the anti-high-rent movement, and to draft a plan of forming clubs to assist the main organization of the Socialistische Arbeiter Partel.

A series of resolutions to be submitted to workingmen and tenants in New York for signatures was then unanimously adopted. They begin; "We the undersigned workingmen. citizens, and tenants of New York city, for one and all, declare," and then, setting forth the in-tention of the landlords to raise all rents from ten to thirty per cent, on May 1, says that even if the increase of all wages assumed as the justiention of this step were a fact, the implication would be that all the earnings of the working-

would be that all the earnings of the workingman, all the increase of his wages, returns into
the lathomiess pockets of the capitalistic
classes; that an increase of rents-rowds tenants
into smaller lodgings, breeding thus disease,
poverty, and immerality, and strikes not only
the room tenant but also the shopkeeper by
reducing the tenant's standard of life.

The competition with Western Industry, of
which New York manufacturers complain, will
it is further stated, become still more danger
one after an increase of louise rents, which will
drive many industries out of the city; and as
our Government and Legislature should represent and vindente not only the interests of the
capitalists, but also those of the which prope, which constitute nine-tenths of the whole
population, it is agreed to constitute an AntiHigh Rent Legane of New York city, to rosist
by all availated means the proposed increase of
rent; to send express of these resolutions to the High Rent League of New York city to resist by all availates means the proposed increase of rent to send expires of these resolutions to the Governor of this State, to the Senate and Assembly, and to the Mayor of New York city, requesting the passage of a bill providing the institution of a Real Istate Valuation Commission of the city of New York, with power to institute a normal rate of rent, according to the capital isyestel; and to hold the Legislature of the State and admiristration of the city of New York responsible for all consequences resulting from a boundless oppression to the working population.

Schaefer to secure the cooperation of various rade unions.

The Executive Committee proform, appointed by the anti-rent meeting at Germania Hall, Brooklyn, field an executive session last over that three ward clubs had been organized. Mass meetings will be field this week in all parts of the city. A manifesto to the people of Brooklyn, calling on them to join, is to be issued at once. It begins:

Matrixan MANIFESTS.

The manifesto announces the desire of the to "reanize clubs in every election district of this city immediately."

ACTIVITY IN THE LAND LEAGUES, Thirty Millions Saved, Mrs. Parnell Says, to

Mrs. Dolia Stewart Parnell said last evening that she had received many letters from ankers in Ireland speaking favorably of the financial condition of the country, and hopeully of the future of the Land League. Mrs. Parnell said these people cave her assurances with the land movement. Some of the recent ottors informed her that \$15,000,000 had been kept from the landlords and the pockets of oreigners. That, Mrs. Parnell says, means

saving of \$30,000,000 for Ireland.

At the meeting of the Shamrock branch of he Land League at Manhattan Hall in West Fifty-fourth street last evening, Mr. Thomas Shannon presiding, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, a Paulist father from the Church of St. Paul the Apostie in West Fifty-ninth atreet, was the

A special session of the Newark Methodist Conference was held in St. Pan's Church on Third street, Jersey City, yesterday. The session was opened by a love feat, in which all the members of the Con-terence took part. E. C. Howland, Edward C. Hosg. Cornelius H. Benson, Joseph Castles, Churles W. Green, Cornelius II. Benson, Joseph Castles, Charles W. Green, John H. Soat, William N. Johnson, and William W. Vanderhoff were ordained dragons by Besloy Harris. In the atternoon of content and properties to Trinity Church which was to be the serious of the content of the Castle and Edward U. Ditcher were ordained chiers. The ordination services were performed by Baston Harris, assatted by Biston Wiley, the Rev. Dr. Perter, and Persating Edier Ellison of Jersey City. In the evening, at 8t Paul's Church, the emilwersary of the Missionary Society was held, at which the Rev. Dr. Paul'sur, Society was held, at which the Rev. Dr. Paul'sur, Society of the Missionary Society, made addicases.

LONG ISLAND BROOK TROUT. STREAMS AND PRESERVES THAT ARE WORTH A MILLION DOLLARS.

Some of them Described. Where the Delicate Fish Run Wild and Where they are Raised by Man-some Curious Facts about Them. The close season for trout under the new aw on Long Island expired on the 1st of April, and the fishing season is open. It is estimated that the island brooks and preserves are worth over \$1,000,000. The finest fish are found on the south side of the island, where the pends are backed by the salt water at high tide, and large fish are taken in the creeks. Besides the private streams and ponds there are many brooks that the orlinary sightseer would pass by unheeded. But let a disciple of Izaak Walton catch a view of it, to him Paradles is gained; mud and mire bring him no fear, he dreads no damp, he asks no sunshine to dispel the gloom, for he well knows that the speckled trout dart through the wide, swift-running brook or lie in deep coverts ready to dari forth and seize the wriggling balt. Many fine strings of trout are taken by the farmer boys from the public brooks and sold to the luckless wights from the city, who return home with all the honor of the catch themselves. As a general thing the streams, owing to the overhanging trees, do not afford good fly fishing. This season the fish are abundant, and old fishermen say that owing to the ponds being covered with ice during the winter they will be firm in flesh and of good flavor. As the water is clear and the fish active, fly fishing has already commenced. The island on both the north and south sides, from Newtown to Sag Harbor, abounds in trout brooks and ponds, mostly owned by private individuals and clubs. In many of the club vate individuals and clubs. In many of the club as well as private ponds anglers are only allowed at one fishing to take from five to seven fish aplece, and none under a half pound in weight, and all fish must be caught with the fly. The open season closes on the first of September. One of the most nonbe trout breeders on the island is William H. Furman at Maspeth, 2M miles from the William shurgh ferries. His ponds are in the shape of the letter S, half a mile in length, and fed by boiling springs from the bottom. His hatching shantes are extensive, as are his nurseries. He has fish ranging from an inch in length to three and four bounds in weight. All the fish are from intarial spawn, for the raising of which his port is are particularly adapted. He has been in the business over thirty years in fact, was the first to embark in the trout-raising business in this country for the purpose of following it up to make it renunerative. Like all other bond owners Mr. Furman suffers from peachers, minks, muskrats, and eas, and is greatly apposed to the trout law as it now stands, which prehibits the owners of front marketing them before the 1st of April, he claiming that the fish when fed in preserves are in better condition in January than in April, from the fact that proper feed is then more cashiv obtained. Furman's soawning bets are covered with sand and coarse graved dug out so that the water will flow through them, and are thus kept active and pure. The spawn are deposited late in the fail, after which the old fish fron back into the pond and are as well as private ponds anglers are only aldur out so that the water will flow through them, and are thus kept active and pure. The snawn are denosited late in the fall, after which the old fish drop back into the pend and are then shut off from the spawing ground. The spawn hatch about the 1st of February. Almost as soon as hatched they are put into the nursery, where they are carefully fed for a time with cream. They grow slowly the first year, attaining a length of only about three or four inches. The second year they grow to about twice that size, attaining their full growth in from three to four years, weighing from a pound to three pounds. Frequently, when all are hatched at the same time, some grow twice as fast as others, and if great care is not observed, the larger fish will eat the smaller ones up. The establishment of Mr. Furman is always open for inspection and fishing is allowed with the fly, the angler paying for the privilege by the hour or for the weight of fish caught. The pond of Hugh McGovern near Furman's, is well adapted for trout. He has also carp and sunfish ponds.

Leaving Maspeth and taking the line of the Montauk Ratirousd, there are no ponds or brooks worthy of note until Baldwin's is reached, the ponds at Jamaica, Valley Stream, and Hempstend having been purchased by the Brooklyn City Water Works. A few small fish, however, are occasionally caught in the brooks. At Baldwin's is the private pond of Francis B. Baidwin, covering an area of over len acres. Of late years the pond has been neglected, as well

services by the hour crief, the weight of fight permanents with adapted for troop. He has a feature of the permanents with a service of the permanents of th

bestowed, it is infested with perch and sunfish, materially decreasing its value as a trout preserve. Mr. Wooley has a pend in one of the streams feeding Stump Pond which affords fine fishing. Next below comes Vail and Philips Pond, constructed by Aaron Vail and several New York gentlemen. Next below Philips dam is the preserve of ex-Congressman Ed. Henry Smith, an unprotentious little lake. It abounds in fine fish. Then comes the Smithtown River, which meanders through the meadows five or six miles on its course to the Sound, and at every crook and turn affords a resting place for the very finest of fish. The lishing on the river is free, and the river banks at the opening of the senson present a lively scone. The trout aro abundant but shy, and it is only the skilled angler who can tempt them to his hook. The trout taken at the confluence of the salt and fresh water on this river are larger and more beautiful in form and esfor than those taken from any other waters on the island. Recently Mr. Tyler took a fish at the mouth of the river weighing four pounds, and last soring Mr. Carll landed a trout weighting over five pounds. W. H. Furnam has several batching shantles on the river.

Away down near the mouth of the river and looking out upon the Sound is the pond of Unels Jimmy. Howard, filled with trout of famous size, and a little further on, adjoining the property of St. Johnland, are the breeding pens and preserves of Mr. Thompson. Here can be found fish of all sizes. At Huntington they are several fine trout streams, fished free. The largest preserve is owned by the Hon. Heavy J. Scander, fished only by himself and friends. But few front are found in the lakes at Cold Spring. Fine fish are taken from the ronds of Messrs. Townsend and Fiest at Orster Eav, but no attempt is made by the owners at itsh culture. Hewlett's pond at Locust Valley was restocked last spring; it should afford fine fishing and was a noted resort for anglers. There are several private ponds, well stowed from the Fish Commissioners a la

THE IRON STEAMBOATS.

The Reason for Rufus Hatch's Resignation Too Much Business all Around. Mr. Rufus Hatch was questioned yester-

day concerning a report that he had resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Iron Steamboat Company.

"The report is true," he replied. "I have resigned the position, and I suppose that my resignation will be accepted at the meeting to-

morrow afternoon." "It is also reported that you have sold out

your interest in the company," we said,
"That's partially true," Uncle Rufus answered. "I have sold a portion of my interest. The fact is I'm trying to retire from an active business life. I have large interests elsewhere that demand my attention, and that will occupy all my spare moments for some time to come. Don't misunderstand me. I have the utmost faith in the Iron Steamboat Company. I believe that its stockholders will make from fifty to a hundred per cent, on their investment. I know of nothing except my cattle ranche in southern Kansas that looks so promising. But seven iron steamboats are not enough for New York. There ought to be thirty at least. If my usens are carried out I can see no reason why the company should not get a return on the capital of 300 per cent. Iron steamboats must take the place of wooden boats, the same as iron steambhips have taken the place of wooden steambhips have taken the place of wooden steambhips have taken the rate of thirty or forty per cent, per year, and every iron boat must command a tremium. The from boats will get the lion's share of the excursion business. People will prefer them because they are faster and safor. I should not have disposed of any of my stock if I had that time to device to the enterprise. The most energetic business men have bought faith in the Iron Steamboat Company. I believe The most energetic business men have bought the most of it, and they will undoubtedly bring

the most of it, and they will undoubted, brish the project to a successful issue.

"You see," he continued, "I want to pull myself together in a business war. I'm interested in several mines—not any \$20,000,000, nor \$10,000,000, nor \$5,000,000 (shows but stocked on their actual valuation—and, they require my personal attention. Then this Worlds Fair business rather annoys me. I have to be identical with anything that don't succeed. There

truit perserve on the north side of the island.

Like many other ponds where great care is not

EDGAR A. POE IN HIS OWN DEFENCE. A Heretofore Unpublished Letter in which

he Bentes the Charge of Intemperance. BALTIMORE, April 3 .- In to-morrow's American will appear a letter written by Edgar Allan Pos to Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, formerly editor of the Baltimore Saturday Visitor, In which Pos emphatically denies the charge that he was of intemperate habits. The letter was found by the widow of Dr. Snodgrass a few days ago, and was written while Poe was on the staff of Graham's Magazine in Philadelphia. The Mr. Burton referred to in the letter is the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. The letter

editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. The letter is as follows:

Philadelphia, April I, 1811.

My Dean Snormans: I fear you have been thinking it was not my design to answer your kind letter at all. It is now April Fool's Day, and yours is dired March 8; but believe me atthough, for good renson, I may occasionally postpone my reply to your favors, I am never in danger of forcetting them.

I am much obliged to you for permitting me to hand over your essay to Mr. Graham. It will appear in the June number. In order to understand this supparent delay, you must be informed that we go to press delay, you must be informed that we go to press delay, you for garly period. The May number is now within two days of being ready for delivery to the mails. I should be pleased to receive a brief notice of Saran's peems for the June number—if you think this will not be too late.

be piensed to receive a brief notice of Soran's poems for the June number—if you think this will not be too late.

In regard to Burron, I feel indebted to you for the kind interest you express, but scarcely know how to reply. My situation is embarrassing. It is impossible, as you say, to notice a buffoon and a felon as one contoman would notice another. The law, then, is my only resource. Now, if the truth of a scandal could be admitted in justification—I mean of what the law terms a seniolin—I would have matters all my own way. I would Institute a suit forthwith for his personal defamation of myself. He would be unable to prove the truth of his allegations. I could prove their faisity and their malicious intent by witnesses who, seeing me at all hours of every day, would have the best right to speak; I mean Burton's own clerk, Morrell, and the compositors of the printing office. In fact, I could prove the scandal almost by acclamation. I should obtain damages. But, on the other hand, I have never been scrupulous in regard to what I have said of him. I have always told him to his face, and everybody else, that I looked upon him as a blackguard and a villain. This is notorious, He would meet me with a cross action. The truth of the allegation—which I could easily prove as he would fined in difficult to prove the truth of his own respecting me—would not avail me. The law will not admit, as justification of my calling Billy Burton a secundre, that Billy Burton is really such. What, then, can I do? If I suc, he sues; you see how it is.

At the same time, as I may, after further re-

would not avail me. The law will not admit, as justification of my cellins Billy Burton a secoundrel, that Billy Burton is really such. What, then, can I do? If I sue, he sues; you see how it is.

At the same time, as I may, after further reflection, be induced to sue, I would take it as an act of kindness—not to say justice—on your part if you would see the genti-man of whom you spoke an I ascertain with accuracy all that may legally avail me; that is to say, what and when were the words used, and whether your friend would be willing for your sake, for my sake, and for the sake of truth, to give evidence if called upon. Will you do this for me?

So far for the matter inasmuch as it concerns Burton. I have now to thank you for your defence of myself, as stated. You are a physician, and I presume no physician can have difficulty in detecting the drankard at a glance. You are, moreover, a literary man, well read in morals. You will never be brought to believe that I could write what I daily write, as I write it, were I as this villan would induce those who know me not to believe. In fine, I piecke you, before God, the solemn word of a gentleman, that I am temperate even to rigor. From the hour in which I first saw this bacest of calumniators to the hour in which I retired from his office in uncontrollable disgust at his chicanery, arrogance, innorance, and brutality, nothing stronger than water ever passed my lips.

It is, however, due to cannor that I inform you upon what foundation he has erected his sianders. At no period of my life was I ever what men call intemperate. I never was in the habit of intoxication, I never drank drams. At But, for a brief period, while I retired from his office in uncontrollable disgust at his chicanery, arrogance, incorance, and brutality, nothing sinders. At no period of my life was I ever what men call intemperate, I never was in the habit of intoxication, I never drank drams. At But, for a brief period, while I resided in Richmond and edited the Messager, I certainly did give

I have now only to reneat to you, in general, my solemn assurance that my habits are as far removed from intemperance as the day from the night. My sole drink is water, Will you do me the kindness to reneat this assurance to such of your own friends as happen to speak of me in your hearing? I feet that nothing more is requisite, and you will agree with me upon reflection.

Hoping soon to hear from you, I am, yours most cordially.

EDGAR A. POE.

The First Indian Grammar. The Brinley collection of books, the sale of which is to begin to-day, is rich in rare Americana, for which there is at present a rage, but one of its genrs has already been sold. It is the "Grammar of the Indian Language," printed by John Ellot, translator of the first American Bible, described in yesterlay's Sys. The im-print of the book is "Cambridge, 1999," and there are not more than three copies of the work in existence. It not more than three copies of the work in existence. It is a grammar of the Initian language as spoken by the Massachuser its Initians. By reason of the fact that it was said into at mark the result of the first two sales of the collection. It did not true a note or the first two sales of the collection of the first two sales of the collection of the insection of the first two sales of the collection. The insection of the first two sales of the collection of the insection of the did not the insection of the sales of the first two sales of two sal

Feeling of the Market. From the throng title direct.

"Guess I won't take in the school to-day,"

whit a tar son whether with an appears one was the court of the court

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS, First Monday Sign 1985, 1984 1971 22.95 2061, 2097, 229, 2210, 2274, 2084 2087, 2242, 2242, 2243,

Meak Pars, Some Lars, and Inflamed Evelids, Sets of A. , smalls rimed by some by Backer screen had also

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The stock market for the past week was dull and sagging one, and on Thursday and Friday the bear ranks were considerably reenforced by renegade bulls. On Saturday, however, the financial prestidigitator returned from his Florida trip, and about noon made his appearance in Wall street. Whether he gave purchasing orders or not cannot be ascertained. cause he, like many other operators, is in the habit of buying through one set of brokers and seiling through another. Apart from that, if he had been disposed to sustain the market he might have given orders by telegraph almost as expeditiously as by word of mouth. Still, as soon as he was seen walking on the west aide of Broad street, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the market began to "boom," his Western Union and his Southwestern securities taking the lead. All sorts of incredible rumers began to circulate regarding his purchases, and all the petty "room traders" rushed in to buy stocks-some to cover their shorts, others to make a turn on the "long" side. Prices went speedily up, and the whose list closed at an advance of from one to four per cent, over the

To recapitulate all the points and rumors given out during that afternoon would be utterly useless, as the great majority of them were works of fiction. But one story is not void of interest, as it promises to be productive of some fun. A year or two ago Mr. Gould formed very intimate business relations with a certain German broker, whom considerable success has recently brought into prominence. They went hand in hand into several operations, more especially in Mexican schemes. But ultimately they are said to have had a quarrel, and to have parted company, Mr. Gould being accused by the German's friends of bad faith and of some secret scheming in the rich lands of southern Mexico, while he had promised to join in the scheme of railroads for the mountainous and barren highlands of the republic, which has of late become so attractive and tempting for American speculators. The offshoot of this squabble seems to be that the aforesaid German broker and his followers went "short" of Mr. Gould's stocks. while Mr. Gould, upon learning that they had formed a pool in the Granger stocks, went 'short" of St. Paul and Northwestern. If the report be true the fight is not unlikely to be an interesting and animated one-all the more so as the trade of the street has been extremely "cliquey," and the majority of the operators are dealing simultaneously on both sides of the market, being "short" of some things and "long" of others. This edging process has of late gained considerable popularity-a fact which indicates that nobody has confidence in the market, and that most of the gamtling is going on upon the narrow margin between right and wrong.

That there must be some truth in the reports of the forthcoming fight is evident from the statement of yesterday's issue of one of Mr. Gould's papers:

There is a great deal of interest manifested in the fight

Mr. Villard, who is said to have formerly been a reporter on the Chicago Tribune, and who is now the leading spirit of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, is known to be an intimate business associate of the Exchange place financier, and consequently the foregoing statement affects one just as much as it affects the other. The Germans are too smart and their lager beer connections with Milwaukee are too intimate to allow of their not knowing that the St. Paul common stock is not worth one-half the price it is selling for. If they made a pool in it of some hundred thousand shaces their object was to put up the stock, certainly not on its own merits, but on the prospect of the consolidation scheme with the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Navigation Company. If that scheme bursts, the pool must burst too; for the news coming from the Northwestern region

It was mentioned some two months ago in these columns that several English banking houses and one or two English newspapers had sent out special commissioners to investigate the condition of our stock, grain, and provision markets. These commissioners are now be ginning to return from their Western excursions, and one of them tells the following story

"The prospects of the crops all over Europe are brighter than they have been for years past and this gives us hope that there will be no disturbance either in the money or the food markets of the world. Had it been otherwise the masses would have had great hardships in store, for I don't believe that your granaries will have anything to spare this year. The prospect of the provision market is no better, for the less of cattle in Kansas, Texas, and Colorado amounts to about 30 per cent., and to an average of 75 per cent, in every one of the Northwestern Territories. The cattle that have survived are in the most pitiable condition. It will take a year of good care to make them marketable, and probably three years to replenish the herds.

"I see they talk here of postponed earnings. How absurd that is. How can earnings be post-poned, where expenses are nearly trobled and when receipts do not come in at all? It is a fact apparently better known in England than it is here, that of late years most of the farmers prefer to ship their produce to Chicago late in the fail, and to store it there, thus protecting themselves from the uncertainty of winter transportation and securing the possibility of selling their produce at a better advantage at a moment of 'booming' prices. The supposition that all along the lines, which have been blockaded for three months, a vast amount of freight has been accumulated is purely illusory. Most of the wheat which was to be shipped was shipped before the winter began. and whatever was left was either consumed of used for fuel. Some of the rich farmers, and there are many of them in that region, have reserved a considerable quantity of grain, but they will now, more than ever, withhold it or nigher prices and ship it when it suits them, and not when the railroads begin to make efforts to show increased traffle and increased earnings. I had a long conversation with the general freight agent of one of the most prosperous Chiengo railroads. He fully confirmed what I thought I perceived myself. " Some of the roads of that region have tracks

heavily ballusted and built on a gravel and stony road bed, as compact as it is coherent. Others, on the contrary, like the Northwestern and the St. Paul, are built of earth, with a good deal of latent moisture in them. They call this kind of roads 'mnd roads' out there. These road beds are at present frozen five lost deep, and as soon as the thaw commences the beds will become dissolved, or at all events dissipance of the permanent way. The tracks have to be straightened, and this means, of course, indicates the contract of the permanent way. The tracks have to be straightened, and the whole road we flauled and nowly ballasted. Werk of this kind bar with the contract of the repose at line was tracked and have been bed done every year, to a certain extent, on the Others, on the centrary, like the Northwestern be done every year, to a cortain extent, on the reads of the Northwestern region. But it seems that this year the damage already done, without taking into consideration the trobabilities of the freshets, will not the Northwestern about ten per control its whole cost of construction and the St. Paul about twenty per cent. I Northwestern resist embedded in show, and, most currously, the officers of the read, instead of taking them not and repairing them, are leaving them where they are and sending their

best locomotives to be hammared to pieces in the fight with the snowdrifts.

"The fact is that they manage most of your roads here with an eye to Wall street, rather than to the direct interests of the concerns. I tried to find out how large was the stock interest of cities like Chicago and St. Paul in the railroads of that region, and I discovered that nearly the whole stock of these companies was held in New York, London, and Amsterdam. A Chicago humorist told me that he knew of one trustee fund that held six shares of Northwestern common, and had heard of an old German woman in Milwaukee who had fifteen shares of St. Paul common, and was lately advised by her banker to sell it out and put her money into the preferred stock if she wished to stick to the St. Paul. The Chicagonn seemed to he holding to the view of that sausage maker who never ate sussages himself, because he knew how they were made."

MISS BARDER'S FALSE FRIENDS.

Robbed by her Cousts and Betrayed by a Woman who Offered her Help.

Augusta Baeder, a bright, handsome girl, a little over 16 years old, was anxious to leave her pleasant home in Bremerhaven to seek her fortune in this country. At last, about six menths ago, her father consented that she should go under the care of her cousin, a young man. Money in abundance was given to her with which to reach some acquaintances who were settled in Minnesots, to which State also her cousin was bound. They landed at Hoboken. The cousin took Augusta to a hotel, and then taking the checks for her trunks and all of her money, equal to about \$120, which he said he would have changed into United States currency at Castle Garden, he went away, and she has seen nothing of him or of her trunks since. A guest of the Hoboken hotel got her a since. A guest of the Hobeken hotel got her a place as a servant in the family of the keeper of a restaurant in Third avenue, near Forty-second street. Augusta's duties semetimes called her down siairs into the restaurant, and one day a short time and she met a well-dressed woman there, who came in to get her meals, and who after a few interviews asked her what wages she reserved. Augusta told her \$6 a month and board.

"You are a great fool," said the woman. "I can get you \$20 a mouth, and you wen't have hardly snything to do,"
I thought I had no friend in this country," said the girl; "but you are a good friend to me."

said the girl; "but you are a good friend to me."

"Get your things ready to morrow," said the woman, "and be ready to sip away with me; but don't tell anybedy that you are go me."

The next day the woman took Miss Baeder to a blace where she herself lived, and kept her there for a few days. Then she took har to a house in Eizabeth street kept by a German woman. Miss Baeder was told she would have to stop there a few days longer until the family she was to live with should be ready to take her. She says she was given drugged beer to drink that night, and when she complained in the morning the woman who kept the house laughed at her complaints. The girl managed to have word of her case brought to the Commissioners of Emigration, and on lest Friday Detective Groden of Castle Garden, assisted by Capt. Kealy of the Mulberry street police, made a descent on the house and rescued the girl. It is said that the woman who keal the girl, It is said that the woman who took Miss Baeder to the house is known, but that sufficient evidence has not been redlected against her or against the keeper of the louse to justify their arrest. The girl is now in the care of the Commissioners on Ward's Island.

Senter Banne's Bly Feet.

Senator Boone's Bly Feet.

From Sketches of Early Dictiona-In the early days of Indiana, one of the State whaters was a good natured guant named George Hoong. One he stood up lets health attracted articulon, for he consured nearly seven feet. It he fonder accessive, has ands were noted as the largest ever sens in that State, (if it was his teer that a named his other.) sally, the neigh-and the youthful a neighbor who lived a low mines off saily, the neighbor's daughter, was large and scrity, and the youthful
giant thought she wo do make into a suitable wife.

If was late in the fail, though the early to put on shees,
so that he started hardred. His best butternitecolored
sait had been made some six mentils before, and was
much to small to him. The paradisions remided only
just below his kneek while the case stretched as might
of the strength of the strength of the case of the strength of the
After working erec's and middly bettoms the would-be
garker arrived at the neighbor's log but just as the tamty were string down to support of mish and milk. Being
nyine-to-draw mi, he set down alongs de of Saily. The
dd lady forced him a large body, which he aircrebed
arts his hand to take. Not making sight neighborance
or the sign of his laint, he string the log mink pitcher,
hat went the misk over the table, and out went Saily
you the room, roaring with leathber.

that went the max over the labor, and outwent Sally from the room, rooming with last, hier.

The lit lady kindly remarked, "It will rub out when it dress," but the youth k ew that he was sirestly rubbed out, so far as Sally was concerned. He saw nothing more at her. The class strikes in.

Your feet and not be hed?" Yes, no one Yes, it is the only thing I have that'll Here's an iron put, it is the only thing I have that'll

to the pot proved to small for his fort to enter, except by storing them in soleways. When in they swelled so much that he could not set them out. The pure was included as As the close struck 11, the old inly asked:

We flow a review modeling washing your feet?

Whist did this potent? he routed, "I must break it." "A declar"

Bring me the axe."

Broading the bot in pieces, he handed the old lady a
foliar, opened the door and district hir lower. Several
pears also he med Sally at a busing. As soon as also
aw him she burst out taughing.

The Bonnaga Kings. From the Hour.

"Here," sail the speaker, as he steed with a trient near a windless by which ere was handed out of a mine on the Consoles. "here I used to stain and turn for \$1 a day. Self cone was in y partner, and he was bailed and. Self cone was inly partner, and he was bailed and. Self cone was my partner, and he was standard flay. Self cone was my partner, and he was standard flay. Self cone was my partner, and he was standard flay. Self cone he was the cone in the relies when the weight he he is a sender, talled, well-kind man of 47 with a clean, well-marked are shiwing decree in an I rankness. Ill is har and moistache a chrown, lines with zray. His eye is keen and penetrating, his skin is roldly, wholesome, vascular, lained with Nevada sunshine and steamed in the fortish hat the operation of the lower beveins the Constick lode. What impresses one about the man is that there is muching wasted in him; he is all musics and nerve, and shows temperate and careful habits. When he wants, it is wit to he shire a list freah of the konard or the junx, like one who might spring at any moment. There is a jucous election in the man, which would be withing were its owner only a cab driver the lead of the man who delike; the white he speaked of the man who delike; the white he seeks. This is the formal who delike; the white he seeks. This is the formal was a should be a seek and the contraction and him done and there is between them a sense of command this head with contracting which appears odd to metropolitan eyes.

The Horse and the Gander. From the Revlecille Times.

Mr. W. T. Blackwell of Durbum has a stud of fits herew, and among them seat all spotted values that has been had by for the goest he has done, and to this oil has been had by for the goest he has done, and to this oil has described the flash of goest that runs in the static and and roosts every might with the horse in his stall. The grader will show take it on entirs, and it the hurse is separated from him seems to be unsertable.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

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Se Parklin, from Queenstown to New York.

Business Hotices.

Allen's Brain Food positively cures weakness end for circular. Allich S a Charman y, 715 1st av , S. Y. "My mamma says Pride of the Kitchen is

MATERIED. CONNELL-HELD on The box. March 29 by the box of the box DIRECT STORM ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AS A SECOND STORM ASSESSED ASSESSED AS A SECOND STORM ASSESSED ASSESSEDA

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1.133 Broadway https://doi.org/10.1341/bibroat. https://doi.org/10.1341/bibroat. T. M. STIWART, STEAM CARPED PRIDE OF CHE STICHES IS HELD